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Hope Is Stronger; Police Investigate Gunman's Links

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — Although suffering pains from his bullet wound, Pope John Paul II continued to ride his bicycle Friday morning, despite the fact that he had been shot in the head the previous day.

But authoritative police and judicial sources said flatly that they had no hard evidence of a plot.

ANSO, the semi-official Italian news agency, reported Friday night that investigators working on the case had "no important clues."

Mr. Infelisi, who is not one of the ranking figures in the investigation, could not be reached for comment, and it was impossible to confirm independently that he had made the statement attributed to him by La Stampa.

His colleagues said they were looking into the network of connections between the gunman and other persons here and abroad, more because they thought he must have had help than because they were confident of proving a conspiracy.

The police denied published reports that Mr. Agca had bought in Bulgaria the 9mm Browning pistol with which he is accused of shooting the pope. They were working to trace the weapon, which they believe was bought in Western Europe and brought into Italy by train from Switzerland about April 20. Mr. Agca left it in the checkroom at the main railway station in Rome, reclaiming it just before he went to St. Peter's Square on Wednesday.

A painstaking check of hotel records established that the assailant had been in Italy as early as last Dec. 13, when he spent the night at the Hotel Liguria in Palermo. Sicily. One theory under exploration is that he picked up money in Sicily and on other trips, including a recent two-week holiday in Palma de Mallorca.

The police have been unable to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Patrick Hughes, center, helped carry the coffin of his son, IRA hunger striker Francis Hughes, to a hearse on Friday. The IRA staged a military-style funeral in Bellaghy, northwest of Belfast.

IRA Hunger Striker Is Buried

United Press International

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army gave Francis Hughes military honors at his funeral Friday, and Northern Ireland buried three more victims of violence triggered by the deaths of Mr. Hughes and a fellow hunger striker, Bobby Sands.

Three black-masked men, wearing combat jackets and dark glasses, fired rifle volleys over Mr. Hughes' coffin, draped with the Irish Republic tricolor, as it left his farmhouse on the outskirts of Bellaghy, 40 miles (64 kilometers) northwest of Belfast.

British troops, armored cars and police sealed off roads leading into the Londonderry County village, forcing thousands of sympathizers pouring in from all over the province to walk the last 3 miles to the same incident.

Police said they were investigating charges by Gerry Fitt, a moderate Catholic member of Parliament, that the mob was incited by foreign television crew for the sake of action pictures.

In Catholic West Belfast, hooded paramilitary forces fired a volley over the tricolor-draped coffin

prison Tuesday — a week after Mr. Sands — in the 59th day of a fast intended to force Britain to grant prison reforms for IRA inmates that would in effect afford them political-prisoner status.

Four other Maze prisoners are currently on hunger strikes.

In North Belfast, thousands of Protestants attended the funeral of Eric Guiney, 45, a milk delivery man killed when his vehicle crashed during a mob attack. He was buried beside his 14-year-old son, Desmond, who was killed in the same incident.

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of Manuel McLarnon, 21, who was fatally shot earlier in the week by British troops who had come under sniper fire.

Obituary notices identified Mr. McLarnon as a member of the extremist Irish National Liberation Army, which claimed responsibility for the killings of Britain's Lord Mountbatten and of Airey Neave, a Conservative Party politician.

In another West Belfast funeral, classmates of Julie Livingstone, 14, formed a guard of honor outside Lenadoon Catholic church at her services. Her family claimed she was killed by a plastic police bullet aimed at her head during a street riot.

On Thursday night in Belfast, the IRA destroyed an armored police vehicle with a shoulder-held Soviet RPG-7 rocket, killing an officer and critically injuring another.

In Catholic West Belfast, hooded paramilitary forces fired a volley over the tricolor-draped coffin

U.S., Russia Reinforce Mediterranean Fleets

Habib Mission Produces No Agreement

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Naval task forces of the Soviet Union and the United States were reported to be patrolling in the eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Lebanon on Friday as diplomatic efforts to ease the crisis over Syrian missiles deployed in Lebanon produced no agreement.

U.S. sources confirmed that the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal and the Soviet helicopter carrier Moscow, accompanied by supporting vessels, were in the eastern Mediterranean. The Soviet naval force, a U.S. source said, was "getting pretty heavy."

[The Associated Press, quoting military officials in Washington, said that by coincidence the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence and two support ships had steamed into the Mediterranean from the Suez Canal en route home to Virginia from duty in the Indian Ocean.]

[With the Independence were the guided missile cruiser Yaroslav and the guided missile destroyer Adams, the officials said. It was not known whether the carrier battle group, one of two now in the

• Moscow reportedly has urged Syria not to escalate its conflict with Israel but has not tried to persuade Damascus to remove its missiles from Lebanon. Details, Page 2.

Mediterranean, would be ordered to remain near Israeli waters or to continue on a homeward course.

[Additionally, the U.S. frigate Truett and the destroyer Indra were in the Israeli port of Haifa on a routine call and were expected to remain several more days, AP quoted the officials as saying.]

Shout of Strength

The proximity of the task forces appeared to represent a show of strength by both sides in the face of a growing likelihood that negotiations on the crisis would fail and Israel would conduct at least a limited military operation against Syria's missile batteries deployed in the Bekaa Valley northeast of Beirut.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said he was aware of the reports of warship movements in the eastern Mediterranean, but he said, "this is an international problem, not an Israeli problem."

Mr. Begin met for an hour Friday in Tel Aviv with Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy who for a week has been meeting with officials in Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus in an effort to alleviate the threat of a military confrontation between Israel and Syria.

The U.S. Embassy refused to comment Friday night on a report on state radio that Mr. Habib would fly Saturday to Saudi Arabia in an effort to keep the negotiations alive. The Saudis, who have provided most of the financing for Syria's force in Lebanon, presumably would be asked by Mr. Habib to exert pressure on Damascus to defuse the crisis.

The crisis began to escalate April 28, when Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters that had been used in attacks on Christian militias in central Lebanon. Syria the next day deployed the first of five surface-to-air missiles on Lebanese soil. Another nine missile batteries are located along the border just inside Syria, according to Israel.

After his meeting with Mr. Habib — their second in 24 hours — Mr. Begin said that Syria "objects utterly" to return to the "status quo ante," which Mr. Begin considers to be a withdrawal of the

Algeria	5,200 Dts.	Iraq	125,000 Norwegians
Austria	15,500	Iceland	1,450 N.M.
Bahrain	6,000 Dm	Italy	15,130 Norway
Bulgaria	30,000	Japan	200 Lee
Canada	C\$110	Kenya	She 14,000
Cyprus	400 mils	Kuwait	450 mils
Denmark	2,500 Dts.	Lebanon	1,125
Egypt	55 P.	Liberia	4,500 S.K.
Eritrea	45 P.	Liberia	120 S.P.
Finland	4,500 F.	Liverpool	30 LF.
France	4,000 F.	Turkey	TE 80,000
Greece	2,000 D.M.	Malta	300 D.M.
Great Britain	30 P.	Morocco	5,000 Dr. U.S. M.I. Bar
Guinea	40 Drs.	Netherlands	125 S.D.

ings had been from batteries inside Lebanon or Syria, there was general agreement about time and place in Thursday's events in this Bekaa Valley town.

At 9:13 a.m., the first three SAM-6 missiles stationed nearby were fired at three flying objects and downed a pilotless Israeli reconnaissance jet as the companion craft turned back. Shortly after 4 p.m., another SAM-6 missile was fired, but zigzagged seemingly erratically and failed to hit two high-flying Israeli reconnaissance jets on a mission over Mount Samané, the disputed heights that dominate the Bekaa Valley.

The SAM-6 missiles do not have sufficient range to bring down high-flying reconnaissance aircraft. The drones, by contrast, fly at about 7,000 feet, well within SAM-6 range, but since drones are pilotless, no Israeli loss of life was at risk.

Firing of Missiles

CHTOURA, Lebanon (WP) —

In contrast to disputes over

whether earlier SAM missile fir-

ing of Missiles

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON — The United

States has proposed a novel plan under which a civilian director general would be in overall charge of a multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai Peninsula, according to well-placed sources.

• Military facilities built while Israel has been in control of the Sinai would be used by the Sinai force. Otherwise, Israel would destroy existing military facilities before turning them over to Egypt. New construction would be costly.

• The cost of the peacekeeping mission would be split three ways among the United States, Egypt and Israel. If existing facilities are used, it is expected to cost about \$60 million a year. Egypt and Israel want the United States to pick up the entire cost.

• The military contingents would bring with them their normal complement of weapons, including machine guns and jeeps, but tanks. Israel is determined that the force should have some combat capability.

• The initial elements of the force would be deployed next January with the remainder to be in place and ready to function by March. Israel would pull out all its forces by the end of April and turn the territory back to Egyptian control.

Diplomatic sources said while some differences exist among the parties, they foresee no insurmountable barriers, although should the current impasse between Israel and Syria over Syria's deployment of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon result in serious fighting, the Sinai process could be delayed.

Even if the unexpected happens and the dispute over Lebanon sparks a short war between Syria and Israel, most U.S. analysts do not expect President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to do anything that could jeopardize his chances of getting the Israelis to withdraw from the remaining third of the Sinai.

By T. FOULKE, The Boston Globe



A hand holding a gun, left, aimed from the crowd at Pope John Paul II as he rode through St. Peter's Square at the Vatican.

The pontiff was shot and wounded an instant later. The scene was photographed on 8mm film by an undisclosed individual.

U.S. Borders Not Impassable for Terrorists, Aide Says

By Lynn Roselli

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the State Department's counterterrorism office says it would be very difficult for U.S. authorities to spot an international terrorist like Mehmet Ali Agca, the alleged assailant of Pope John Paul II, if he tried to enter the United States.

Anthony Quinton, who directs the office for combating terrorism, said the problem of identifying known terrorists was even more difficult in Western Europe.

Quinton said that the aliases of terrorists are not always known and their passports are often easily forged.

The serious criminals are going to have access to documentation

that will make this system difficult," he said. "It's hard but not impossible to forge a U.S. visa. We try to take the maximum security on these things, but no system is foolproof."

Mr. Quinton said that the use of photographs of terrorists at borders was ineffective because of the enormous volume of traffic.

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that will make this system difficult," he said. "It's hard but not impossible to forge a U.S. visa. We try to take the maximum security on these things, but no system is foolproof."

But the study also contained significant contradictions. Members of the Irish Republican Army, it pointed out, are largely drawn from the working class.

"There are some commonalities," said a spokesman for the office for combating terrorism. "Most are highly motivated. Few are doing it for money. But after a while it becomes fruitless to investigate terrorists past."

Other authorities have also attempted to draw psychological portraits of a typical terrorist. They have attributed terrorism to

INSIDE

U.S. Panel Votes on Pakistan

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to lift restrictions on aid to Pakistan and earmarked \$100.6 million in economic and military assistance for that country next year. Page 3.

Reagan's Son Resigns

President Reagan's oldest son, Michael, says that he will quit both of his jobs as a result of a controversy surrounding letters he wrote, in which he used his father's name, soliciting business from several U.S. military bases. Page 3.

Italy to Vote on Abortion

The attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II has unleashed an emotional wave of sympathy that may swing many thousands of votes in a referendum on abortion in Italy Sunday and Monday. Page 5.

WEEKEND

What are they talking about at the Cannes Film Festival, which opened last Wednesday? Bertolucci's new film, "The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man," Poland's new star Daniel Olbrychski, and John Boorman's "Excalibur." Pages 7W and 10W.



Philip C. Habib, U.S. special envoy, made no statement in Tel Aviv on Friday after his second meeting in 24 hours with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the missile crisis in Lebanon.

Moscow Believed to Urge Syrian Restraint

But Envoys See No Pressure on Damascus to Pull Back Lebanon Missiles

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Moscow has urged Syria not to escalate the current Syrian-Israeli confrontation into a full-scale war, but it has not tried to persuade Damascus to withdraw the Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, according to knowledgeable diplomats here.

Indeed, it is widely believed in the diplomatic community in Damascus that the Soviet Union would immediately replace any missiles knocked out in an Israeli attack in the valley.

No matter how much Moscow wants to prevent another Mideast war, diplomats here feel that the Soviet Union cannot afford to anger Syria, its major toehold for influence in the region, by pressing Damascus to withdraw the missiles. Israel had demanded that the

missiles be removed, and the Reagan administration has asked the Soviet Union to intervene.

Although Syria receives the vast bulk of its arms from the Soviet Union and the two nations signed a 20-year friendship treaty last October, Moscow is not seen as having much influence over the Mideast policies of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. "Syria is not a Soviet puppet," a Western diplomat declared.

Soviet Gain Is Seen

The Syrians, for example, did not consult with the Russians when they moved the missiles into Lebanon more than two weeks ago. And last December the Soviet Union reportedly was so angered at Mr. Assad for having moved two army divisions to the Jordanian border in a conflict with King Hussein that Moscow considered canceling a high-level visit.

The current crisis is seen in

many Arab nations that seeing the long-standing Arab-Israeli dispute is more important for the region's stability than confronting the Soviet Union. This view formed the cornerstone of Arab responses to Mr. Haig's concept during his Mideast tour last month.

The confrontation furthermore threatens to complicate U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the oil states of the Gulf and to achieve a major Soviet objective of scuttling U.S. plans to build a viable defense force in the region.

"It has been a major tactical error by the Israelis," said a diplomat of Israeli's demand that Syria withdraw its surface-to-air missiles. The missiles were put into the Bekaa after Israel downed two of Syria's helicopters operating there as part of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

"It brought the Soviets back to the Middle East and probably negated Haig's Persian Gulf policy," the diplomat said. "It would be a very bad thing for U.S. policy in this part of the world if Israel carries out its military objective [of knocking out the Syrian missiles]. The crisis hasn't damaged the United States so far, but if there is any military activity I don't see how it could work to America's advantage."

The Soviet Union was seen by another diplomat as having gained without having to make any moves. "The Soviet Union benefits from the mistakes of others, in this case Israel and the United States," the diplomat said.

Syria, meanwhile, is making much of its Soviet connection. An editorial this week in Al-Baath, the newspaper of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, warned that an Israeli attack would face "the strategic will of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation."

Threat of Escalation

It is not believed that the Soviet Union would go to war if Israel mounted a quick surgical strike against the missiles in the Bekaa Valley and on the Syrian-Lebanese border and left it at that. But in the view of knowledgeable diplomats in Damascus, any military escalation increases the threat of more Soviet involvement, if not with combat troops then with a major resupply effort.

As of now, Syria and the Soviet Union — despite the friendship treaty — have an essentially simple relationship of one country supplying arms to another. But a major resupply effort in the midst of a war with Israel is seen as a possible risk to increase Soviet influence.

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A 7 p.m. medical bulletin, read by Dr. Luigi Candia, the hospital director, said the pope's health had continued to improve.

One of the surgeons, Dr. Gianfranco Finschi, said that the pope would need two more operations — one to close the partial colostomy opened during five hours of surgery on Wednesday, and another to repair the damage to the index finger on his left hand.

Pope John Paul asked to be kept informed about the health of the two women wounded during the attack. Ann Odre, 58, of Buffalo, N.Y., was reported to be recovering well from a chest wound. Rose Hall, 21, living in Wuerzburg, West Germany, suffered a minor wound in the arm.

Mr. Agca was accompanied during the interrogation by his attorney, Pietro d'ovidio, one of the best-known and highest-paid criminal lawyers in Rome, who was appointed by the court.

Pope's Condition Improves, Doctors Say

(Continued from Page 1)

break down Mr. Agca's story that he is a "pro-Palestinian Communist comrade," even though they believe he has extensive ties to rightist extremist organizations in Turkey. Questioned by Italian magistrates and Turkish detectives until 2 a.m. Friday and then again throughout the day, he maintained "a cold, very controlled attitude," in the words of a police official.

Mr. Agca, who began eating Friday after refusing food Thursday, reportedly answered fully all questions requiring responses that could be checked. But he refused to reply to inquiries about his friends or sources of income.

On Friday night, two young Turks who talked briefly to Mr. Agca in April when he registered at the University for Foreigners at Perugia, central Italy, were brought to Rome for questioning. The two have said they never saw him before or after the morning of April 9, when he registered.

The pope talked Friday morning in his room at the Policlinico Gemelli with his chief aide, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and with Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, the deacon of cardinals. He chatted frequently

28 Killed in Java Slides

United Press International

JAKARTA — Landslides triggered by torrential rains buried two villages in East Java, killing 28 persons, police said Friday.

with his doctors and his two secretaries.

He was awakened during the night by sharp pains, members of the hospital staff said. His dosage of sedatives had been reduced because it was important for his recovery that sources of pain be identified, doctors explained, and in those circumstances, the reaction was normal.

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Mr. Agca was accompanied during the interrogation by his attorney, Pietro d'ovidio, one of the best-known and highest-paid criminal lawyers in Rome, who was appointed by the court.

Investigators said the key to the would-be assassin's ability to move around Europe with impunity was the documents he carried.

False Passport

His false passport, in the name of Farouk Osgum, protected him from the warning bulletins circulated by Interpol at the request of the Turkish government. For six months his real name was on Italian Interior Ministry bulletins of suspect persons, but he was untouched as he crossed and re-crossed the Italian border because "Farouk Osgum" was not on the list.

The passport also enabled him to register at the university. That, in turn, got him a matriculation card, which made it possible for him to pass as one foreign student among tens of thousands.

According to Turkish diplomatic sources, the passport was stolen from the government printing office in Turkey while still blank and then filled in with the false name.

In an effort to cover every possibility, detectives interviewed all the Turkish students at Perugia, every witness to the shooting they could find and dozens of other persons. One of the witnesses was the Rev. Martino Siciliani, a Benedictine who directs the seismic observatory at Perugia. He told the police that Mr. Agca had asked him outside St. Peter's about 30 minutes before the attack what route the pope would follow. The priest cheerfully pointed it out.

The union local had threatened a general strike in the region next Tuesday if the policemen were not dismissed. The suspension agreement was reached early Friday between a Solidarity national leadership representative and local officials.

On Thursday night, the Interior Ministry revealed figures detailing a sharp rise in crime in the last four months, and the official news agency PAP quoted Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski as saying that the authorities were determined to crack down on lawbreakers. "Anarchy imperils democracy," Gen. Jaruzelski said.

In Warsaw, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a Solidarity national spokesman, said at the weekly Solidarity news conference that the union felt "it is not our duty to ensure security; it is the duty of the authorities. We are ready for talks with the authorities on this subject and we expect more decisive operation by the authorities as regards [security]."

Mr. Onyszkiewicz rejected accusations by Pravda that the 10-million-member union wanted to take over in Poland and restore capitalism.

Peter W. Sutcliffe, 35, is on trial in London charged with murdering 13 women and attempting to kill seven during five years in several villages and cities in northern England. Mr. Gregory coordinated the investigation that led to Mr. Sutcliffe's capture.

A spokesman for the Yorkshire force said Mr. Gregory would arrive in Atlanta next week. "We have previously discussed police organization and methods of inquiry with" the Atlanta police force, the spokesman said.

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A commentary asserted that the Solidarity trade union sought to map out a concept for dismantling the foundations of Socialism in Poland. Commentator Vladimir Nikitin said that Solidarity's program was being presented as a counter to the Polish party's program for "Socialist renewal" to be presented at the July 14-18 congress.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, May 16-17, 1981

For the Health of Babies

The administration seems on the way to making a truly regrettable decision in the infant formula controversy. Evidently, it intends to vote in the World Health Assembly next Thursday against a code of conduct that would recommend to member nations that they restrict the marketing of breast-feeding substitutes. That the United States stands to become the single nation to oppose the proposed code is politically interesting but not the most important thing. The most important thing is that on a leading international public health issue — one on which the health and even the lives of millions of babies in poor countries depends — health considerations have been set aside and the U.S. position has been worked out essentially on political and ideological grounds.

It helps to keep in mind that from the start of the administration's deliberations, there was never any serious question on the health merits. Formula preparations have valid and valuable uses and could still be exported and sold under the proposed code. But in the typical Third World context, a mother chooses between feeding her baby clean breast milk or formula made with unclean water. Pro-code advocates argue that marketing techniques commonly used by the formula companies in the Third World too often propel healthy mothers with a good breast-milk supply into using formula, which is not as good as most mothers' milk and is of course more expensive to boot.

In the internal discussions, some officials

were put off by the code's intrusion on free-enterprise and free-market principles and by the hostile anti-corporate tone of some code partisans. For foreign relations reasons among others, however, the United States did not want to veto. So it was decided to go to Geneva and simply abstain on the code, if the World Health people would limit the code to apply only to formula, and if the language were toned down. The World Health people agreed. It was then, after the industry knocked and the White House intervened, making the U.S. negotiators at Geneva look like monkeys by ordering up a veto.

No connection has been established between promotion of formula and a drop in breast-feeding, the industry argues, and the administration accepts this. But except to get mothers to switch, why would the companies promote their product? The code infringes on commercial free speech and restrains trade, it is asserted. It does — but such infringement in one degree or another, for the sake of the public interest, is an accepted practice all over the world, including in this country. The details of specific infringements for formula would be left to each country to work out according to its own procedures and laws. The fact is that none of the administration's objections has anything to do with the health of babies. That is the sorry flaw in its handling of this issue.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Signs of Budget Stress

By proposing substantial reductions in Social Security retirement and disability benefits, the Reagan administration has opened its economic strategy to attack from another quarter. The plan not only alarms a broad sector of the public, including a powerful part of the administration's constituency, but also reveals the signs of stress that come from trying to reconcile prudent budget policy with an unrealistically optimistic economic forecast.

In the long run, which for Social Security means the next 75 years, the administration proposes a considerable cut in benefits for all future retirees. In the short run, the proposals, including those submitted earlier, are estimated by the administration to reduce benefits by about \$70 billion over the next five years — an amount far in excess of the cumulative \$11 billion retirement and disability fund deficit implied by its forecast.

To achieve this reduction while holding fast to its campaign promise not to harm current beneficiaries, the administration would deal some very harsh medicine to some very vulnerable groups — early retirees, persons with severe but not necessarily permanent disabilities and poor people now relying on the minimum Social Security benefit.

Since the administration, by its own forecast, needs to deal with a Social Security deficit that is only a small fraction of its proposed cuts, this strategy leaves it open to one of two charges. Either, as some claim, it is trying to use a surplus of payroll taxes to cover deficits elsewhere in the budget, or it doesn't really believe its own forecast.

Rep. J. J. Pickle, the Texas Democrat who chairs the House Social Security subcommittee, is one who doesn't believe that forecast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

He thinks the five-year deficit will be closer to \$100 billion because of higher inflation and unemployment, a contingency he proposes to meet primarily by transferring funds from the solvent Medicare fund and replacing them in the future out of general taxes. The House subcommittee has, however, shied away from two other important alternatives. One, long overdue, is covering federal employees under Social Security. The other is to correct the overindexing of Social Security benefits, which has swelled costs in recent years.

Although the Senate retreated from its position in conference with the House, it voted last week to deal with the indexing situation by limiting future cost-of-living adjustments to wage increases or price increases, whichever are smaller. This approach would raise questions of fairness in the long run as well as the serious technical problem of constructing an appropriate wage index, but it is not a bad stopgap measure. The president, however, apparently feels committed to protecting those now on the rolls from all but the most modest adjustment. This leaves him no alternative but to focus the full force of his cuts on a few fringe groups and those not yet retired.

Fairness requires that, if sacrifices are needed, they should be spread across all Social Security beneficiaries, not concentrated on a vulnerable few. This means that, whatever the reluctance of the administration, Congress must take on the job of revising the method of indexing benefits. The administration may feel bound by its campaign promises, but Congress has no such obligation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

6 Wise Strings for El Salvador

Henry Kissinger once remarked that the cardinal test of any foreign policy is its ability to muster domestic support. By that standard, the Reagan administration's policy in El Salvador remains on shaky ground. Doubts are hardly limited to scruffy students brandishing anti-war placards, or to Catholic activists concerned about official violence that an American-backed junta seems unable to control. They now extend to a portent less readily shrugged off — the Republican-run Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In an emphatic 11-1 vote, the committee has joined its House counterpart in attaching six conditions to military aid to El Salvador. The bipartisan verdict is plain: no weapons from Washington unless President Reagan can certify twice a year that the junta is moving against abuses of human rights and promoting democratic reform. The Senate committee went further, attaching a similar condition to the resumption of arms sales to Argentina.

Generally, it is awkward to inhibit the flexibility of diplomats with legislative hedges. But these aid conditions were not written in pique. They were composed under the direction of responsible Senators — Connecticut's Christopher Dodd, a Democrat, and the committee chairman, Charles Percy of Illinois, a Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 16, 1906

BOLOGNA — Arturo Toscanini, world-famous conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, today received two fist blows and numerous slaps on the face and was requested to leave Bologna after his refusal to open a concert with the royal anthem and the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza." Signor Toscanini arrived here to conduct two concerts in honor of the noted composer-conductor Giuseppe Martucci. In accordance with custom, he was asked to play the two Italian anthems — particularly since Minister of Communications Constantino Ciano and Under-Secretary Arbinati were to be present. That he had come to conduct a concert and not anthems



'But the President Has Been Real Nice About It. He Cut Their Social Security Benefits, But He's Encouraging Them to Work Past 65 ... G'Night Gran'ma.'

Overkill: Reagan's Cuts in Social Security

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — So far, President Reagan has been leading a charmed life: The budget cuts designed for him by David A. Stockman, even when hitting such popular social programs as food stamps or Medicaid, haven't stirred much antagonism. But in his sweeping proposal to cut back Social Security benefits — reversing a basic campaign promise — the president may have bit off more than he can chew.

One must nevertheless tip a hat to him for being willing to take the political risk implicit in dealing with the threat to the financial stability of the Social Security system. In the short run, it's in trouble. The system has to receive more money through some form of increased taxes, or the benefits have to be reduced.

The Congressional Budget Office — not always on the same wavelength as the White House — says flatly that the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Fund, the heart of the system, will encounter cash-flow problems as early as next year.

But I doubt that the president has found the right cure. As former Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball points out, it is overkill, a heavy-handed permanent change in the system that may not be necessary to solve the current financial problems.

Put bluntly, the Reagan administration has succumbed to the demands of its ultra-right Senate wing for a more convincing budget-balancing operation. Mr. Reagan's recommendations on Social Security would pick up savings of \$9 billion in fiscal 1982, the figure rising to \$24 billion by 1986. Mr. Reagan is open to the charge that he is balancing the budget — which includes a fantastic step-up in military expenditures — on the backs of the old and infirm.

One observer of the Washington scene says bitterly: "You know, the Reagan people talk a lot about property rights, and show an intellectual concern about capricious actions. From a legal standpoint, future Social Security benefits are probably not property rights."

As White House officials explain it, Mr. Reagan is keeping faith with his campaign promise not to cut back on Social Security benefits for the 36 million Americans now on the Social Security rolls.

Instead, the president laid the burden on future retirees by changing the "replacement ratio" — that is, the way the basic Social Security benefits are calculated. Instead of getting a pension of 41 percent of prior earnings, the average worker would get only 38 percent.

Next, the president proposed a heavy penalty on those who choose retirement at age 62 instead of 65 — an option now exercised by 65-70 percent of all workers. Instead of getting 80 percent of their full benefits, early retirees would get only 55 percent. A spouse's benefit on an early-retirement schedule would dwindle to only 27.5 percent, instead of 40 percent.

Hanging in There

The president will be accused of breaking faith with a vast number of workers who have been gearing themselves up for early retirement. "This proposal will be disastrous for a very vulnerable group of people, not just those who want to retire early to play golf," said Bert Seidman, the AFL-CIO's Social Security expert. "Many of these early retirees have been displaced from their jobs, or are in bad health, hanging in there until

the current financial problems.

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THE WASHINGTON POST.

but an awful lot of people have been led to expect a certain level of retirement income — and under the Reagan proposal, which is catastrophic, they won't get it.

Mr. Reagan has been propelled into his ill-advised recommendations by various proposals in Congress, including a Senate Republican effort to save \$8 billion in fiscal 1982 by watering down cost-of-living increases and a plan by some Democrats to raise the retirement age to 68.

As the Congressional Budget Office points out, the basic problem for the Social Security system is its great sensitivity to changes in economic conditions. High unemployment cuts payrolls and reduces revenues funneling into the trust funds. High inflation, on the other hand, exacerbates the excessively generous indexing of benefits.

In the last few years of double-digit inflation, the indexing system — because it is linked only to the Consumer Price Index — has boosted Social Security benefits faster than wages themselves. One change that has been suggested is relating Social Security payments to whichever index of prices or wages has gone up the least. Or a prices index, with less distortion than the CPI, could be selected. Something along these lines desperately needs to be done.

Ideally, the idea of an automatic indexing of Social Security (and other government programs) should be abandoned, in favor of a joint presidential-congressional determination each year on what, if any, adjustment should be made in light of existing economic conditions. But politicians on Capitol Hill will never have the guts to take on that burden.

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Moscow's Kiss of Death: Backing the Loser

By Leopold Unger

Bрюссель — The "wages of Warsaw" turned out to be a kiss of death: the Kremlin has lost its race for the Elysée Palace.

In his reply to the Pravda article of March 13, in which Moscow came out in favor of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President-elect François Mitterrand said that two reasons explained the Kremlin's choice. He added it was normal that the Soviet leaders should be happy to pay the "wages" due.

Mr. Mitterrand said the outgoing French president had committed two very serious errors: First,

he went to Warsaw in May of last year to meet Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev just a few months after the invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's second fatal mistake, the new president said, was his announcement at the Western summit meeting last June that Moscow was about to withdraw some of its forces from Afghanistan.

The anger of the man who was then the Socialist candidate for the French presidency was perfectly comprehensible. Moscow had always fully backed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but the March 13 article in Pravda tipped everything over.

Second, although they can afford to avoid having bad relations with whichever candidate may win an election, they never hide the fact that they prefer stability and continuity.

They believed in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's victory even more than they had hoped for that of Jimmy Carter. Thus, Mr. Mitterrand's victory was all the more an unexpected shock to them.

Strategic Link

Moscow considers France as the main link in the Kremlin's strategy aimed at separating Western Europe from the United States. This is why the politics of De Gaulle were always in favor with the Kremlin leaders. Mr. Brezhnev made his point of view very clear when he called Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "the disciple of De Gaulle and Pompidou," and the only Western head of state with whom the Soviet Union has had a "practically uninterrupted dialogue."

On the other hand, very soon af-

ter Mr. Brezhnev met with Mr. Mitterrand at the Kremlin in 1975, the name of the French Socialist leader became rare in Soviet newspapers.

It reappeared suddenly a few months ago in the magazine Novi Mir, but then the future president was referred to as "an enemy of detente, a blind anti-Soviet candidate who is on the extreme right of the French political spectrum."

The Kremlin also has a number of ideological reasons to wonder about the advantages of a victory of the French left. On the surface, a Communist Party role in the new government can be only favorable to Soviet interests, since the French Communist Party has backed all Soviet endeavors from Angola to Afghanistan, including Poland, the question of Soviet and Western missiles, and Moscow's nuclear Community and NATO.

Nevertheless, the French party, the last bastion of Stalinism in the West, may run the risk of being seduced by the sirens of power and the terribly caustic effects of an active and effective social democracy.

During the first round of the French presidential elections, the Communist Party received 15 percent of the votes, its lowest score since the Thirties. Neither Mr. Brezhnev nor French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hesitated in laying the blame for this defeat on Mr. Mitterrand, the man they both most distrust in France.

When the Socialist Leon Blum — also the target of a Moscow campaign — learned of his party's election victory in 1936, he declared: "At last, now the problems begin . . ."

Forty-five years later, Mr. Mitterrand repeated that phrase.

And, very probably, so did Mr. Brezhnev.

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Letters

Racist Term

How strange to read in William K. Stevens' article on the Gulf Coast shrimp war (IHT, April 28), how the Vietnamese shrimpers are pitted against the "white shrimpers."

In spite of the Ku Klux Klan's intervention, I do not see any justification for using so racist a term in this article.

Why not, then, simply refer to the Vietnamese fisherman as the "yellow shrimpers?"

KAREN DOMANSKI,
Chaville, France.

Cambodia Visit

I have just returned from Cambodia [Cambodia] and can confirm Elizabeth Becker's statement (IHT, May 7) that life there is returning to normal. This is also the assessment of foreign journalists and representatives of aid organizations who are in a position to compare the present state of the economy with that of even a year ago.

Although my visit was a brief one, I think I saw enough to be able to say that the Heng Samrin government is governing effectively and enjoys support. Its replacement by some sort of combination led by Son San or Prince Sihanouk and including the Khmer Rouge seems out of the question if the Kampuchean have any say in the

foreign policy. Your editorialist was right when he said (IHT, May 7) that before taking any specific actions in support of anyone, the U.S., Western Europe and the ASEAN should be very careful to examine the consequences for Kampuchea and the world.

Instead of plotting with the Son Sann and Sihanouk, the West would be better served by helping the Kampuchean dig up the unexploded American bombs and by providing the tools, machinery, medicaments and building materials the country's brave people so severely lack.

EDITH BALLANTYNE,
Secretary-General,
Women's League for
Peace and Freedom,
Geneva.

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Jack May Influence May's Abortion Vote

DANIS — Paul Hofmann, *Associated Press*

Brussels — The attempt on the part of Pope John Paul II to cause the collapse of Premier Arnaldo Forlani's fragile government.

Abortion advocates would have liked a postponement of the referendum because of the highly charged atmosphere after the attack on the life of the pope. But the government declared that under the law the vote could be put off only if threats to public order existed, and it said such was not the case.

In recent months, Pope John Paul has praised parenthood and condemned abortion in speech after speech. Although the pope has avoided explicit references to the forthcoming vote, anticlericalists accuse him of meddling in Italy's domestic affairs. Actually, he began his crusade against abortion in his native Poland, while he was still archbishop of Krakow.

The Italian Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, recently criticized Pope John Paul for viewing Italian conditions "through Polish eyeglasses." In fact, the pope's Italian predecessors also came out forcefully against abortion, not only in Italy but everywhere, including overpopulated Third World areas.

Spotty Support

Mr. Forlani's Christian Democratic Party has officially endorsed the pope's stand and the repeal drive, but its support is spotty. While some Christian Democrats are leaders in the right-to-life front, others seem worried that an

anti-abortion victory might damage their party's relations with its partners in government — the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties.

The Christian Democrats also appear uncomfortable because the neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement, which squarely backs the right-to-life campaign, has been able to pass itself off as their ally.

The Communist Party also

trials, and civil libertarians evidently with the movement.

It is yet to be seen whether the last

reversals on abortion will result in special parental consent

third section of the Italian po-

litical establishment that has no

right-to-life movement.

Under existing legislation, the

pro-abortion proposal, thereby up-

grading the existing legislation.

West Bank outcome of the abortion

vote is hard to predict. If a con-

servative backlash occurs, it could

against the proposal be disrupted by

the intervention of the European Com-

munity. On the other hand, if a conser-

vative majority emerges, it could

make the proposal automatical-

ly pass.

Mr. Hussein's decision was not

unexpected. He said the resigna-

tion must be made at "the appro-

priate time" to avoid disorder in

the party and government.

He said he would not seek an-

other term as party leader at

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sources said that once Mr.

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Mr. Hussein, son of the founder

of UMNO, became prime minis-

ter in January 1976, stepping up

from the Finance Ministry after

Prime Minister Tan Abdul Razak

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



Cannes Film Festival

French Film in '81: Plus Ça Change. . .

by Mary Blume

RIS — "French Movies Stage Return to Eminence," says a headline in The New York Times, while an official French film publication claims that the presence in the United States is once again very present indeed.

In 1980 Americans welcomed Resnais, Godard and Truffaut and bout Maurice Pialat's "Loulou." Does it mean a Renaissance of French films?

Yes, says a respected French critic and Michel Ciment.

French cinema is not getting better. We always have four or five interesting films every year, four or five active critics say. Sometimes they don't work for four or five years they all produce at

that French cinema has improved movies in the rest of the world have said, Ciment says. "French cinema is



French film critic Michel Ciment.

I from the decline of other cinemas. In set of the important directors are over strong stylistic personalities has emerged as Bellocchio and Bertolucci. German which started off strong with a few names — Schlesinger, Fassbinder, Wenders — faded out and people look elsewhere. A revival of American interest not French cinema has been neglected to the point of ignorance but because cinema is at a low ebb, catering to educated audiences. The cultured mind that goes to the movies once in a looking for films to go to: in the early had Altman, Riefenstahl, Schatzberg, each film is filling the gap."

figures for French films which, ac-

cording to Ciment, showed a decline between 1976-78, confirm his view that the revival of interest in French cinema is confined to a small group in the United States. On the other hand, there is no doubt that French film is alive and well in Paris.

As even the most casual filmgoer will have noticed, Paris is a movie paradise, with an enormous range of films on view. The passion for film in France, Ciment says, has been nurtured over the decades in many ways — by institutions such as the Cinémathèque, by a tradition of solid film scholarship, by the 20-year-old system of government-imposed backlog of films by giving an advance on box-office receipts and by such influential groups as the Surrealists, who were fascinated by film.

The result, says Ciment, is that there is a much smaller earnings gap between "art" and commercial films than in other countries. "In France, a highly vulgar, commercial, stupid film will take in only twice as much as a Resnais or a Godard. This is really quite interesting and is probably true of no other country. I am not saying it is paradise, I am saying that although it is depressing most of the time, it is less depressing than in other localities."

Reviewers in the French daily press tend, Ciment admits, to be a bit lenient toward the local product. "Every French film is good if you read the reviews, and every six months the same reviewers write that the French cinema is in crisis. I've never understood how the sum of so many works of genius makes such a dismal total."

Only reviewers in France are less influential than their American counterparts, while serious film magazines have proportionately a far greater circulation and clout here. The problem with U.S. reviewers, says Ciment, is that a director is only as good as his last film, his total output is then not taken into account.

"Of course, a great director can make a bad film. But there is more coherence in a great director's career than in the reviews he has received."

Ciment cites as examples two directors he greatly admires: Stanley Kubrick and John Boorman, who again is winning praise in the United States with "Excalibur," which will be shown at Cannes.

"Excalibur" is getting raves while "The Heretic" is getting raves while "The Heretic" was called one of the worst films ever made. But Boorman's talent was the same. I am not saying the "Heretic" script was good — it was a sequel and he was stuck with Linda Blair — but still Boorman's audacity was there.

There is not that great a difference between "A Clockwork Orange" on the one hand and "Barry Lyndon" or "The Shining" on the other. But Kubrick didn't even get an Oscar nomination for the sets of "The Shining" which, whatever you may have thought of the film, were brilliant." The author of a book on Kubrick, Ciment thinks the director will again be given

the consideration he deserves. "There will be a tribute to Kubrick in 20 years, not to 'Ordinary People' or 'Coal Miner's Daughter.'

Now that American critics are again turning to French cinema, they would do well to consider such directors as Michel Delville, Alain Cavalier and Maurice Pialat, Ciment says.

"When you don't belong to a clique you don't benefit from the publicity that is given that clique. A man like Pialat is not commercial or New Wave. He's boorish, rough, insults everyone and doesn't know how to handle people."

"His film 'Loulou' was not well received at the New York Film Festival. Americans like to see in French films either love and charm — Demy, Truffaut, Lelouch — or stylistic research as in Godard and Resnais. They have two images of France — the sidewalk cafe and the intellectual. The films that are tougher and more realistic are less easily accepted."

The American romantic view of France, Ciment says, accounts for the fact that for many years here Jean Renoir was neglected and René Clair exclusively admired. "Clair's vision of France is more poetic, more sublimated, more literary, more artificial. It was the image of France that people wanted."

"I think the genius of French culture is intimacy. You see it in the painting — the still-lifes, portraits, genre scenes, small landscapes and not huge vistas. Godard, Truffaut, Pialat, Rohmer are all dealing with private actions. So when I look for a non-French film, I look for something out of this tradition."

"What I like is a sense of excess, a strong feeling of death, tragedy, a mixture of genres from comic to tragic. It's what I like in Welles, Coppola, Terence Malick. The epic quality of the Midwestern landscape in Malick's 'Days of Heaven.' In French, it would have become a love triangle in an Auteuil garden."

"I think that's why French film is so difficult to export except to big cities. It's so un-mythological, so unimaginative that it's hard to relate to. People everywhere can relate to '2001' or to 'Fellini.' A simple exercise is to contrast Boorman's epic 'Excalibur' with the highly personal Arthurian films of Rohmer and Bresson. 'Excalibur' will relate to everyone's myth," Ciment believes.

Ciment teaches American studies and film at two Paris universities. In one seminar, he asked students from all over the world to list three characteristics of French film. The answers were surprisingly uniform and, Ciment thinks, extremely just: 1. intimacy and lack of scope, 2. intellectual, 3. verbal.

"What is interesting in people like Malick, Coppola or Scorsese is that they make silent pictures that, of course, aren't really silent," he says. "What they do is make the center of the film the image, not the word. They go back to the universal language, which is what the silent film was."

■

Daniel Olbrychski, Poland's Young 'Star'

by Justine De Lacy

RIS — In a cramped room in an unheated Paris tenement, a Polish actor and a Yugoslav director are making a film. The director, Slobodan Ilic, a man here, is unknown. The actor, Daniel Olbrychski, has starred in nine Andrzej Wajda films and since his highly praised performance in "The Tin Drum" is one of the ten European actors to receive film awards. Though his agent is mad at him for acting in his friend's film for free, a question of solidarity," he says quietly down at the red and white plastic badge that rarely leaves his chest. Wajda plucked him out of an acting school in Warsaw at the age of 18, Olbrychski, he worked with most major Eastern European directors, including Krzysztof Kieslowski and Miroslaw Janczak. His debut in the West in 1978 when Volker Schlöndorff invited him to play a Polish priest in "The Tin Drum" then offers from Western directors began pouring in.

Olbrychski is starring in two films at Cannes: a director, Pimp Bejan's "Children on 40," the true story of Polish children German border who stopped talking when they were not allowed to play in Pol. Claude Lelouch's "Les Unes et Les" in which he plays a German orchestra sent to Paris during the war instead front because Hitler loves his music. A German soldier in uniform and really going to shock the Poles," says Olbrychski whose willowy, slightly consummate looks give him the air of a young girl. "But I can play the part because I like the character. He's not happy taking music during a war, but he feels like killing Jews."

He says he chose him "for the simple reason that he is one of the five best actors in Poland."

Olbrychski is known for his versatility. At 21 he is playing Hamlet at Warsaw's National Theater. Says director Ilic, who met the Yugoslav last summer while both were on Jordan Zafra's new film "Il Divo." "Daniel played a young during the war, and no one could say he's not Yugoslav. He has one of the best voices in Poland," he says.

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Olbrychski played the violin, but got very excited about music and sports. "But then I couldn't decide what to play. I boxed, I ran. I tried poetry. I won two contests and I was by the contact with the people. I did it could be harder to recite four verses than to run 20 miles. I knew then I had to be on the stage."

Olbrychski is the great American cinema ma-

chine," he says and is polishing his English so he can work with U.S. directors. "I like the idea of this huge tolerant country that doesn't force you to be yourself. Garbo, Chaplin, Forman, Polanski all went there and they were all able to remain themselves." He will continue to work with his mentor Wajda ("His films shock the Poles because they are often critical of Poland and he is not always saving 'We are the best, rah rah rah.' They touch on our weaknesses instead"), and is discussing three projects with French directors.

The French ask who they can compare me to, Belmondo, Delon. No! I say. I'm not a millionaire, not a star. I wait in line for meat like everyone else. It's as if in the old days someone had said who can we get to read the *Mansfield* on July 14 and someone suggested Gerard Philippe. That's my position in Poland."

The comparison is apt, for it was Olbrychski who recited the Polish national anthem on the Warsaw stage the night Solidarity trade union received the Polish government's official okay.

Olbrychski whom Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa asked to read the "roll call" of the dead commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Gdańsk shipyard riots last Dec. 16.

"I called out the name of each man who died and after each one a million voices shouted back. 'He's among us.' He is among us. Imagine! A million voices answering you!"

An outspoken opponent of censorship, Olbrychski has signed his share of petitions and been on his share of blacklists. "I am not politi-

cal," he says. "But there are the Ten Commandments. Do not lie, be good to others. If there is cruel repression against the workers as there was in the 1976 strikes, I must sign a petition then and write letters against that."

"I told the authorities the best thing they could do for me is to forbid my films. Knowing the Polish people, I would become a legend within two years."

He is already a "legend" to some. "I am a symbol for the Poles. They associate me with the patriotic movement in Poland," he says.

This may explain why Polish authorities give Olbrychski free access to the West. "I am the first actor from a Socialist country to really cross the border from East to West and play both places at the same time," he said. "It's good for me but it's also good for Poland."

"People in France are always asking me what will happen in Poland and saying 'Aren't you afraid?' But you are paralyzed if you are afraid. I answer them with a poem written during the 1830 uprising in Poland: 'Celui qui ne voit pourtant que des fantômes de peur, Est-il bien stupide ou est-il malade de coeur?' (One who only sees ghosts of fear is either stupid or fainthearted.)

"Freedom is not something that is just handed to you. You have to fight for it all day long. The last words James Dean says in 'East of Eden,' are 'You can' — the two most powerful words in the world. To do anything, you must tell yourself over and over, 'You can.' There isn't time to be afraid."

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Will Nelly Kaplan 'Go Hollywood'?



After years in France, director Nelly Kaplan now has her eye on Hollywood.

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — "Those who can, do. Those who can't, criticize," runs the old saw. It is refuted once again by Nelly Kaplan, a film critic successfully turned filmmaker.

This tall, graceful, green-eyed beauty from Buenos Aires came to Paris at 20 as a representative of the Argentine cinematheque to an international congress in 1954. She decided to stay on, supporting herself by writing reviews for South American publications. Today, she is in the front ranks of French cineastes and is Hollywood bound after her inspection of the Cannes festival.

She looks more like a movie actress than a movie director, but it is a script of hers that brought the California offer. "I didn't know a soul when I arrived here, but by luck, chance or destiny, I was soon in the midst of artistic circles," she said, outlining her aesthetic adventures in Paris.

"One day I went to a pre-Colombian art exhibition. The gallery was almost deserted, and as I was making notes a man spoke to me and we started discussing the exhibition. He was Andre Breton, the founder of the Surrealists.

We became friends and he introduced me to other survivors of the movement, among them Philippe Soupault, and they took me up.

A second smile of fortune was my meeting Abel Gance, one of the cinema's great pioneers. I had studied fragments of his famous 'Napoleon' at the Buenos Aires cinematheque and when he invited me on the set of 'La Tour de Nesle' I watched the shooting everyday. My intense interest led him to take me on as an assistant.

Gance taught me all the practical things, what to do, and I taught myself what not to do. I was his assistant for the next 10 years and collaborated on two films; as editor and part director of 'Austerlitz,' a vast epic in his characteristic manner and about which I wrote a book and then as second-unit director on his 'Cyrano et d'Artagnan.'

Kaplan made a series of short documentaries for her formal directorial debut — on Abel Gance, on Gustave Moreau, the 19th-century visionary painter, on the engraver, Rudolphe Bresdin. Another, 'Dessins et Merveilles,' reproduces Victor Hugo's sketches. They have been widely seen and praised, but her 'A la Source, la Fille Aimee,' based on Andre Masson's secret notebook of erotic drawings, was censored and the original remains under-

cover.

"Papa Les Petits Bateaux," in which the kidnapped daughter of an American millionaire outwits her bungling captors, also reveals her unique, satirical bent, while her sharp, tonic irony sparkles in the later 'Nea,' a fable about a 16-year-old maiden who writes pornographic novels and her induction into a more realistic romance. As both author and filmmaker, Kaplan has what the screen lacks most these days: fresh, provocative ideas.

Her latest, 'Charles et Lucie,' is once more something different, the trials of a middle-aged married couple. It is this script that provoked American producers to invite Kaplan to Los Angeles, to discuss its adaptation into an American film. Middle-aged American stars are hungry for well-written roles. Kaplan is going to Hollywood, but one can safely predict that she will not "go Hollywood."

"1900." This story of rural life and peasant revolution in Italy was generally considered impressive and lurid in the first half and too ideologically dogmatic in the second. It was his first picture for a major U.S. studio, to be followed by two others. How has it worked? "I had few production problems," he says, "than I had with Italians. Except that my original version of '1900' wasn't shown in the two countries for which I ideally made the picture, the United States and Russia."

The 1979 Venice Film Festival premiered "La Luma," where he had inserted not only relationships as seen from his psychoanalytical perspective but his feelings on the generation gap. Why? "The war between the generations is always with us. It's the deadliest war of all."

This obviously refers to one of the things that sent him into analysis. Has it helped? "Yes," he says. "I used to be as hermetic as my films. With analysis, I became more open and so have my pictures. I have less fear of people, and therefore less fear of the audience."

What made him begin analysis? "I was living with a woman who was in analysis, and it's usually thought that when one partner is, the other should, too. There was also the convergence of two needs: communicating with other people and with the public through my films."

Does crisis help a creative person? "Of course, crisis or repression frequently stimulate creativity. But that's malicious. I'd have to be more masochistic to follow the principle."

Still undergoing analysis? "Yes," Freudian? Yes, he replies, as if no other type existed. And now his allusions to political situations, to his role as director and his explanation of "The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man" reveal an almost religious appreciation of psychoanalysis.

In the film, a son is kidnapped and the father tries to turn the situation to his own advantage, especially when he learns the son is dead.

"The picture is not necessarily a tragedy, and the man may not be ridiculous. But we're all a little ridiculous. We live in times of tragedy, and the reality which smothers makes us tragic; in the measure in which we are tragic, we're ridiculous, and vice versa."

Does it have the sense of history he wants to show? "Yes," he answers. "For instance, at one moment, the worker-priest says, 'It almost seems as if we are the real terrorists — without doing anything — otherwise who are we?' To which the fiancee of the kidnapped son says, 'We're proletarians swimming under water.'"

Bertolucci, re-enacting the scene, adds, "I believe that today we're holding our breath, swimming under the liquid surface of history, coming up occasionally for air."

There is general agreement that he is a natural filmmaker. He is known for his tracking shots and use of the dolly. The camera seems to glide through the film following the action, weaving in and out until it becomes a character in the film. "An invisible one — it also possibly represents my jealousy of the actors."

Is he a frustrated actor? "Not exactly. But just as the camera is an extension of my ego, I would like to take part as an actor too. I know that my brother Giovanni, who is also my producer, has said I'm voluntary with the camera. That's true. Rapport with the camera is almost sexual in that it concerns the relationship between the director and his partner, the public."

"After all, what's the aim of a movie? To give pleasure, and possibly identification of pleasure. Seen larger, it includes such intense feelings as sorrow and, of course, anger."

Rohmer, Claude Chabrol, Jacques Rivette and others. The Cahiers thanked all of its writers in its 30-year history with a half-page advertisement in Le Monde last month that included a list of 700 contributors in its 324 issues.

The magazine's reputation and its philosophical and aesthetic tendencies owe much to the figure of one of its founders, the late Andre Bazin, who is still considered the most influential film theoretician. In the 1950s, Bazin's writings on the medium helped promote both film as an art form and a new vocabulary to explore its boundaries. He created the figure of the film aesthete and historian — quite distinct from that of the simple film reviewer.

He was followed by the group of writers nicknamed the "Young Turks" who, a year after the founding of the magazine took its pages by storm. Godard, Truffaut and company were, at the beginning of the 1950s, young students whose main activity had been to "consume" films. These future directors all shared a basic passion for American cinema, a compulsion to write enthusiastically about it and very definite ideas about how French cinema should change. Those ideas would be put into practice to create the New Wave by 1959.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Cahiers changed the course of French film history. It became a

Thirty Years of Cahiers du Cinema

by Fabrice Ziolkowski

PARIS — It was, by anyone's assessment, a stellar evening. More than a thousand members of France's film community — actors, filmmakers, critics — gathered at Paris' chic Brasserie Bofinger on April 22 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the film magazine *Cahiers du Cinema*.

Jean-Luc Godard, Eric Rohmer, Marguerite Duras, Jacques Tati and Dominique Sanda were among those who had come to celebrate with champagne and a 6-by-4-foot cake topped with a sculpture representing a scene from Hitchcock's "Rear Window" — complete with James Stewart and Grace Kelly in marzipan.

For the review's current editors, it was a resounding triumph after a decade of political turmoil.

Even though it has a circulation of only 15,000, it is no secret that *Cahiers du Cinema* was still the most influential film magazine. Since its inception in April 1951, the review can be credited with a host of achievements, not least of which are the recognition of American cinema as a legitimate art form, the creation of the "auteur theory" and the promotion of a new form of filmmaking in France that became known as the New Wave.

The magazine has published some of the most informed and critically innovative reflections on the medium — interviews, essays, reviews — by leading writers in the field, writers who often crossed the line into filmmaking themselves: Francois Truffaut, Godard, Jean-Pierre Leaud: the feature debut of Godard, "Breathless," the story of a young American woman (Jean Seberg) in Paris who some supports herself by hawking the New Herald Tribune on the Champs-Elysees, who lives a bohemian life with Jean-Paul Belmondo (a Godard discovery).

Cahiers editors Jacques Rivette and Rohmer followed with their own innovations and successful — films like Rivette's "Paris, je t'aime" and Rohmer's "My Night at Maud's."

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Cahiers and has influenced film criticism ever since. *Cahiers'* pantheon of auteurs includes Hitchcock, Hawks, Chaplin, Renoir, Cocteau and of course, Orson Welles, who, having directed "Citizen Kane" at the age of 25, became an inspiration to the young writers.

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It was a specifically French phenomenon, the postwar cinephilia that so marked these young writers. Four years of German occupation had prevented the distribution of American films in France, so the backlog of production from the early 1940s (films like "The Maltese Falcon") hit Paris screens in force right after the war.

For French society at the time, going to the movies was almost a necessary form of escape, much as it had been for Americans during the Depression. A country with an established sense of film culture (it claims the invention of commercial film by the Lumiere brothers in 1895), postwar France saw a spectacular growth of the cine-club circuit and the emergence of another great French institution, the Cinematheque Francaise, whose director, Henri Langlois, assembled the largest collection of films in the world.

Film love has it that Langlois himself once had to give chase to a young Francois Truffaut, who was hiding in the Cinematheque to see the next show for free. This is the atmosphere in which the writers of *Cahiers du Cinema* developed their ideas and their all-consuming love for celluloid. Jacques Rivette, a film-maker and former *Cahiers* editor, is still reported to see three films a day. His motto? "One must see everything!"

It was Francois Truffaut who outlined what is now known as the "auteur theory" in a landmark 1954 article entitled "A Certain Tendency of French Cinema". The director of a film is the driving force behind all of its creative elements. It is the director who translates the elements of the scenario into his own cinematic mise-en-scene, and so the product of the enterprise of filmmaking is a work of a specific author, whose style is apparent despite production restraints, tiny budgets or overbearing studio heads.

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The 1960s for *Cahiers* meant the disappearance of Brazil's cinema novo (Glauber Rocha, Cacá Menezes), Japan's Mizoguchi and Ozu Yasujiro, and of course, Orson Welles, who, having directed "Citizen Kane" at the age of 25, became an inspiration to the young writers.

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That festival was the consecration of *Cahiers* writers as filmmakers with the success of Truffaut's "400 Blows," the first in a series of semi-autobiographical films featuring the character of Antoine Doinel (incarnate by Jean-Pierre Leaud): the following year marked the feature debut of Godard, "Breathless," the story of a young American woman (Jean Seberg) in Paris who some supports herself by hawking the New Herald Tribune on the Champs-Elysees, who lives a bohemian life with Jean-Paul Belmondo (a Godard discovery).

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That festival was the consecration of *Cahiers* writers as filmmakers with the success of Truffaut's "400 Blows," the first in a series of semi-autobiographical films featuring the character of Antoine Doinel (incarnate by Jean-Pierre Leaud): the following year marked the feature debut of Godard, "Breathless," the story of a young American woman (Jean Seberg) in Paris who some supports herself by hawking the New Herald Tribune on the Champs-Elysees, who lives a bohemian life with Jean-Paul Belmondo (a Godard discovery).

Cahiers editors Jacques Rivette and Rohmer followed with their own innovations and successful — films like Rivette's "Paris, je t'aime" and Rohmer's "My Night at Maud's."

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J.P. Joliet

Cinema

Andre Boissin

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**Seeking to Acquire United Artists**

WIRELESS — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Co. said Friday it was continuing discussions to acquire United Artists from Transamerica Corp.

It was advised by Transamerica that Transamerica directors will consider the United Artists deal at a board meeting next week.

There were no details of the proposed transaction.

Expects Little From OPEC Meeting

WIRELESS — Exxon President Clifton C. Garvin Jr. told the annual shareholders' meeting in New York City on May 25 to 26 that he does not expect the OPEC meeting in Geneva on May 25 to bring about a change in world oil markets currently marked by overproduction and falling prices.

Donald Meyer, Exxon USA president, said Exxon had not followed the eight or more other U.S. oil companies that this week reduced \$2 a barrel the posted prices they are willing to pay for crude oil from some fields. He declined to say whether Exxon might reduce its prices soon.

Caterpillar to Sell Turbine Unit to Caterpillar

WIRELESS — International Harvester has agreed to sell its Solar Turbine Division to Caterpillar Tractor for \$500 million in cash.

International, which has stopped paying all its maturing short-term debts, is now trying to restructure \$4.9 billion in outstanding loans, said spokesman Jean-Pierre Lachance.

Reporters have learned that some of the money in the sale would be used to reduce the company's short-term debt.

Caterpillar's new unit, which usually accounts for about 4 percent of Harvester's revenues, had sales of \$344 million in fiscal 1980 and successfully met its first quarter this year.

Jones & Laughlin, National Raise Steel Prices

WIRELESS — Jones & Laughlin Steel and National Steel have followed United States Steel, in announcing price increases for all their steel products.

Jones & Laughlin, the nation's third-largest steel company, did not raise its prices, but some customers said they were similar to those of U.S. Steel on Monday.

The No. 6 U.S. steelmaker, said only that it would raise prices with increases announced previously by other companies.

Metropolitan Optimistic on U.K. Firm

WIRELESS — Grand Metropolitan is optimistic that conditions in Britain to improve later this year and the company will continue to expand, a statement said.

The company earlier reported pretax profit for the half-year ended April 30 of £6.8 million after £6.2 million in the same previous year.

Denominated Accounts in Luxembourg

WIRELESS — Banque Generale du Luxembourg said it will open Monday deposit accounts denominated in gold, which it believes will be the first Luxembourg account of its kind.

Spokesman said Friday that the new accounts are aimed at all with a minimum 10 grams per transaction.

E.C. Commission to Seek Continued Steel-Coil Curb

WIRELESS — The EEC Commission will propose a one-year extension of control over the iron and steel section of the EEC market, industry Commissioner Davignon said Friday.

He told a press conference the failure of the West German steel company Kloeckner-Werke to agree to a voluntary accord on production cuts for coil necessitated the extension beyond the end of June.

Coil, a basic steel product used widely in the automobile industry, accounts for more than 40 percent of finished production on the EEC market.

West German steelmakers Thursday expelled Kloeckner-Werke from their association partly as a result of the firm's blocking of the voluntary pact on steel output cuts.

Kloeckner-Werke already was on suspension, since last September, for refusing to provide information and pay membership fees. The association's members had been considering expulsion of Kloeckner-Werke before it blocked the agreement on output cuts, a spokesman said.

Mr. Davignon said the commission's imposition of mandatory production quotas, applied for the first time last October, had stopped falling prices but the crisis in the industry persisted.

"The first six months of 1981 will probably be the six worst months in the history of the European steel industry," he said.

The commission had announced earlier in the week that, with the exception of coil, it would end its emergency management of EEC steel production at the end of June and hand it back to Eurofer, the steelmakers' association accounting for about 80 percent of EEC production.

Automakers Japan Must Cut Car Exports

WIRELESS — A panel of West European manufacturers said that the need for Japan to cut exports to Europe was greater than ever, sources in the Japanese industry said.

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British Torpedo Manufacturer Puts U.S. Firms on Defensive

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

marine. It can identify, track and destroy its prey automatically.

PORTRUSH, England — The United States' traditional dominance of a small but lucrative part of the world defense market—the manufacture of torpedoes for underwater warfare—has been challenged by a British electronics company that says it has developed a new generation of "clever" torpedoes.

The British development comes at a time when the navies of the non-Communist world are preparing to place orders for a new generation of torpedoes, which defense experts estimate could bring manufacturers as much as \$16 billion worth of new business over the next 20 years.

The challenger is the Marconi Co., which after nearly 12 years and \$400 million of research, has developed a new generation of torpedoes that "think" as they swim, a feat Marconi executives say is 5 to 10 years ahead of U.S. technology.

In general, U.S. makers dispute that claim by Marconi. Spokesmen for both Gould of Cleveland and Honeywell said, however, that they could not provide details about the performance capabilities of their torpedoes because of constraints imposed by their contracts with the Defense Department.

Doyle Evans, head of Marconi's underwater weapons division, which developed the new torpedo, said, "Most of the free world's torpedo inventory is growing old and increasingly ineffectual against the Soviet Union's new fast, deep-diving submarines." He added that "clever" torpedoes were the natural replacement.

Marconi's first fully tested "clever" torpedo is a lightweight one called Sting Ray, designed to hunt submarines. It can be launched from helicopters, aircraft or surface ships. A Sting Ray can dive more than 3,000 feet into the ocean, far deeper than any submarine.

Marconi calculates that the U.S. Mark 48 torpedo, built by Honeywell, makes up 80 percent of non-Communist lightweight torpedo stocks while the U.S. Mark 37 torpedo, built by Northrop and Westinghouse, and the newer Mark 48 built by Gould have about 30 percent of the heavyweight market.

The British Navy and Air Force have already placed orders for Marconi's light-weight Sting Ray.

Marconi has also developed a prototype "clever" heavyweight torpedo, known simply as the 7525, which it now wants to sell to the British Navy's submarine fleet to replace the present armory of aged Tigerfish torpedoes.

The 7525 has already set a world speed record for torpedoes of 80 miles an hour.

To complete development, Marconi needs another \$300 million of scarce government funds. And this has given U.S. torpedo manufacturers a chance to compete.

Earlier this year a Pentagon sales team visited the British Defense Ministry with an offer to sell to the British submarine fleet a

new version of Gould's Mark 48 heavyweight torpedo, which they said was almost as smart as Marconi's 7525.

At around \$500,000 each, the price is about what Marconi plans to charge. But the U.S. government would pay all research and development costs, saving Britain the extra \$30 million needed to complete Marconi's heavyweight torpedo. In addition, about 30 percent of the construction would be done in Britain, where unemployment is high, with Marconi building much of the sophisticated guidance system.

Marconi executives are incensed by the U.S. move. "If Britain bought an American heavyweight, it would look like a vote of no confidence in its own torpedo industry and would damage our chances of selling even the lightweight Sting Ray abroad," said Mr. Evans, adding that much of the same technology is used both in the lightweight and heavyweight torpedoes at Marconi.

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Helicopter drops a Marconi torpedo.

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Conoco Challenges Dome on Tax Risk

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Conoco, vigorously opposing a bid by Dome Petroleum to acquire Conoco's 53-percent interest in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, challenged Dome late Thursday to indemnify it against any tax liability if Conoco accepted the Dome offer.

Dome has been contending that Conoco would not be subject to a capital gains tax if it accepted the Dome proposal because of the way it was constructed; Conoco argues that the deal is taxable.

In a message to John P. Gallagher, chairman of Dome, Ralph E. Bailey, Conoco's chairman, said his company's tax lawyers had been unable to get Dome's tax lawyers to concede that there were "not significant tax risks." But, he wrote, Mr. Gallagher, "You are free to avoid the tax question by offering to indemnify Conoco against any tax liability."

There was no immediate response from Dome to the Conoco challenge.

Earlier in the day, Wall Street investment bankers who analyzed the tax aspects with their own lawyers had given Dome the edge in winning a bidding battle now under way between Dome and Husky Oil, also fighting to get control of Hudson's Bay.

If Conoco sold to the wrong bidder, analysts contend, it might have to pay a capital gains tax estimated at \$300 million. Any offer but Dome's is regarded as a straight sale and, therefore, taxable. Some tax lawyers feel the Dome offer for Hudson's Bay, which involves a stock swap, is not

a sale and, therefore, less likely to be taxed.

After jumping nearly \$4 on Wednesday, Hudson's Bay stock rose only 50 cents Thursday, to \$29.50, because of the uncertainty. Conoco slipped 25 cents on Wednesday but picked up more than \$1 Thursday, to close at \$47.75. Dome Petroleum rose \$2.75 on Wednesday and \$2.375 Thursday, to close at \$89.875.

Dome touched off the battle earlier this month when it offered to buy 13 percent of Conoco for \$910 million. It said it might buy as much as 20 percent so that it could add that much of Conoco's profits to its own. Dome stressed that it did not want control of Conoco; rather it was seeking a way to swap the stock for the Conoco block in Hudson's Bay, without Conoco's having to pay a capital gains tax.

Although Dome did not say how much it would offer for the Hudson's Bay block, it suggested that 14 million Conoco shares should be sufficient. At \$910 million, Dome's opening bid for Hudson's Bay thus totaled about \$22.75 a share.

Conoco then sued Dome, contending among other things that the offer was "grossly inadequate." It added Tuesday that it was negotiating with others to sell the Hudson's Bay shares. By late Wednesday, Husky identified itself as one of the others, but said that "no un-

derstandings or agreements" had been reached.

Dome is known to have asked Conoco to supply it with inside information supplied to other bidders, but Conoco is understood to have refused unless Dome with drew its tender offer.

But Dome President William Richards said late Friday that for Dome to accept the information from Conoco under those terms would be tantamount to withdrawing the offer.

Mr. Gallagher had written earli-

er to Mr. Bailey, asking for an im-

mediate meeting "to reach an

agreement," and said that he was

prepared to add cash to whatever

amount of stock Dome would of-

fer for the Hudson's Bay block.

Adding a new element, he said that even if Conoco sold its Hudson's

Bay block to someone else, it

"would not necessarily lead to the

withdrawal of our tender offer."

Mr. Bailey replied that Conoco,

"in light of [its] capital program

and other considerations," pre-

ferred a cash transaction, but he

assured Mr. Gallagher's remark

about not necessarily withdrawing

its tender as one that "raises se-

rious questions as to the true moti-

vation of your actions."

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas has

assets of \$1.2 billion. Its reserves

are estimated at 322 million bar-

rels of oil and natural gas in Cana-

da and worldwide.

Brock Plans First Visit To Europe

By Lois Reed Munday
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William Brock has announced that he will make his first European visit as U.S. trade representative next week in an effort to head off future confrontations with the Common Market over technology exports.

Mr. Brock, who will visit Geneva, Brussels, Bonn, Paris and London beginning Wednesday, said Thursday that part of the trip's agenda involves implementing agreements from the Tokyo Round of international trade negotiations and expanding the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade.

"We will be reaching for more access to other markets in everything we do from now on," Mr. Brock said.

He placed heavy emphasis on the importance of service industries, noting that two-thirds of the business in the United States does fall into that category: insurance, banking, accounting, engineering and communications, for example.

"It's the biggest growth area... and it's the highest yield area," he said, adding that it generates somewhere from \$35 billion to \$65 billion worth of business annually.

U.S. Disadvantage

"Our [trading] disadvantage in this area [services] seems to be growing," Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock said he would try to lay the groundwork for discussions among U.S. trading partners regarding exports and imports of services, an area generally not covered by current trade agreements.

He said some parallel studies by the United States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will probably be necessary before discussions can begin on services trading agreements.

Productivity Rise

Earlier this spring, Mr. Brock, in a statement to the OECD, referred to the service sectors as "one of the major sources of increased productivity in our economies over the coming decade."

Thursday he said, "We have a very healthy trade with Europe." But he added, "They have economic problems that would hurt us if we let the relationship sag."

Among other topics Mr. Brock will discuss with Common Market trade officials are agricultural exports (Common Market subsidies outstrip U.S. subsidies eightfold), steel trigger-price mechanisms, the multibar agreement on textiles, European reaction to the Japanese auto-import problem in the United States, and U.S. trade relations with the new French government.

incorrectly reported its assets. In the earlier week, the aggregate assets of the funds fell by \$12.5 million instead of rising by \$7.6 million, as stated earlier.

The average seven-day yield on money funds in the week ended Wednesday was 15.2 percent, according to Dominguez's Money Fund Report, a newsletter. By contrast, the rate currently available on six-month savings certificates is 15.78 percent.

"The expected has happened," said Alfred P. Johnson, chief economist for the institute, a Washington-based trade association for mutual funds.

Investors, especially institutions, with the wherewithal to participate directly in the money markets and get higher yields are doing so," the economist added.

6-Month Rate Better

The dip in assets of the 117 money funds reflects the shift by investors of cash into competing financial instruments, whose yields are currently higher than those of the funds because of the recent rise in interest rates.

Money market funds invest in such short-term, fixed-income instruments as bankers acceptances, certificates of deposit and Treasury securities.

Some of the securities in the funds' portfolios were purchased earlier, at then-the-prevailing rates. When interest rates are rising, as they have been recently, the funds thus post lower yields than those available in the money markets.

Total fund assets now stand at \$118.1 billion, up \$43.5 billion since the beginning of the year.

Earlier in the year, interest rates in the money markets were falling.

Accordingly, the funds then posted higher yields than those available in the money markets, as the previously purchased securities in their portfolios carried the higher rates.

Angolan Oil to Tanzania

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM — Angola has agreed to supply Tanzania with oil on favorable credit terms, the government-owned Daily News reported Friday.

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Afghanistan (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Africa, ex-Fr. comms. (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Africa, others (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Algeria (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Austria ... Sch. 1.30/1.00

Belgium ... B.Fr. 2.70/1.00

Bulgaria (air) ... \$ 15.00 9.00

Canada (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Cyprus (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Czechoslovakia (air) ... \$ 11.50 6.50

Denmark (air) ... D.Kr. 49.00 32.00

Egypt (air) ... \$ 12.00 8.00

Ethiopia (air) ... \$ 6.00 9.00

Finland (air) ... F.M. 40.00 22.00

France ... F.F. 19.00 12.00

Germany ... DM. 18.00 12.00

Great Britain ... £. 15.00 10.00

Greece (air) ... Dr. 3,600.00 2,400.00

Iceland ... Kr. 1,200.00 800.00

Hungary (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Iran (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Iraq (air) ... \$ 12.00 8.00

Iceland (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Ireland ... £. 36.00 27.00

Israel (air) ... \$ 12.00 7.50

Italy ... Lir. 3,900.00 2,600.00

Kuwait (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Lebanon ... \$ 12.00 8.00

Libya (air) ... \$ 12.00 8.00

Luxembourg ... L.P. 1,500.00 1,000.00

Malaysia (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Mali (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Mexico (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Morocco (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Netherlands ... Fl. 300.00 200.00

Norway (air) ... N.Kr. 400.00 225.00

Pakistan (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Poland (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Portugal (air) ... Esc. 1,600.00 1,000.00

Romania (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Saudi Arabia (air) ... \$ 13.00 9.00

South America (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Spain (air) ... Pts. 3,520.00 2,380.00

Sweden (air) ... S.Kr. 405.00 225.00

Switzerland ... SFr. 225.00 150.00

Tunisia (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Turkey (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

U.A.E. (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

U.S.S.R. (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

U.S.A. (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Venezuela (air) ... \$ 11.50 7.50

Zaire (air) ... \$ 16.50 9.20

Other Eur. Comms. (air) \$ 11.50 7.50

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TEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures								Open High Low Close Chg.								Open High Low Close Chg.									
May 15, 1981																									
Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle		
WHEAT	\$4.01	\$4.04	\$3.99	4.02	+\$.03	24.17	24.22	24.00	24.01	-.15	62-4	62-7	62-6	62-13	-.82	May	2005	2005	2005	2005	-\$30	May	2005	2005	2005
500 bu minimum; dollars per bushel						24.65	24.68	24.35	24.35	-.22	62-3	62-12	62-2	62-11	-.53	Jun	2005	2005	2005	2005	-\$30	Jun	2005	2005	2005
May	4.01	4.04	4.01	4.15	+.17	25.00	25.05	24.75	24.75	-.15	63-14	63-31	63-13	63-17	-.82	Jul	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Jul	2100	2100	2100
Jul	4.16	4.20	4.17	4.17	+.02	24.45	24.45	23.55	23.55	-.28	63-27	64-4	63-27	63-28	-.82	Aug	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Aug	2100	2100	2100
Sep	4.23	4.26	4.21	4.21	+.04	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-19	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Sep	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Sep	2100	2100	2100
Oct	4.28	4.41	4.35	4.35	+.03	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Oct	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Oct	2100	2100	2100
Nov	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.35	+.03	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Nov	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Nov	2100	2100	2100
Dec	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.35	+.03	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Dec	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Dec	2100	2100	2100
Mar	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.35	+.03	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Mar	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	Mar	2100	2100	2100
May	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.35	+.03	25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	May	2100	2100	2100	2100	-\$15	May	2100	2100	2100
Prev. sales	11,400					25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	11,400					Prev. sales	11,400		
Prev day's open int	44,742	off	33			25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev day's open int	44,742	off	33			Prev day's open int	44,742	off	33
CORN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
500 bu minimum; dollars per bushel						25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
May	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Jul	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Sep	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Oct	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Dec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Mar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
May	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Prev. sales	12,400					25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Prev day's open int	15,270	up	321			25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
SOYBEANS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
500 bu minimum; dollars per bushel						25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
May	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Jul	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Sep	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Oct	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Dec	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Mar	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
May	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Prev. sales	12,400					25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
Prev day's open int	15,270	up	321			25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
SOYBEAN MEAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	12,400					Prev. sales	12,400		
100 lbs.; dollars per ton						25.25	25.25	24.95	24.95	-.28	64-27	64-11	64-2	64-14	-.82	Prev. sales	1								

ACROSS

- matter of fact
- bodkins!
- Police dept. calls
- Shake — (get going)
- Pipkin
- Fools
- Small land mass
- Italian philosopher-historian
- "Blue?"
- JUDGE 15:4
- Select for membership
- Type of ball
- Of a bishop's authority
- Seven (hybrid rose)
- Water, figuratively
- Hagen from Gottingen
- Wedding-report word
- Ike (Cliff Edwards)
- II SAMUEL 17:28
- Threshold
- Former L.A. manager and family
- Linowitz or Hurst
- Vagrant
- Musical term
- W.W. II agency
- Hills of India
- Box-score col.
- Eclat
- NUMBERS 13:33
- Lion — of Han
- Yugoslav city
- U.S. missile
- in a flutter
- Keep — (watch closely)
- Bear Bryant, for one
- Oudo
- Kin of shamrocks

DOWN

- Univ. degrees
- Casey
- Big gun
- Copper-tin alloy
- floss
- Jacksonville-to-Tampa dir.
- Home of Temmison's Elaine
- Inert medicament
- Very well, in Verona
- Opp. of Abr.
- Indonesia's Islands
- Yule fuel
- Sea urchins
- Race-starting words
- Golfer Jerry
- Moreno of the Pirates
- They're hot at Belmont
- PSALMS 26:1
- Amazon dolphin
- Tissue layers
- Comedian Olsen
- LEVITICUS 25:35
- Caucho
- Aged: Abbr.
- Black haws
- Bumblebees
- Face value
- Diving duck
- Midwest rep.
- Shea player

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

CHOPPERS 1. PINEAPPLE 2. JET 3. SQUID 4. SPIDER 5. CLOTHESLINE 6. TIGER 7. FISH 8. GINGER 9. HONEY 10. KID 11. RIBBON 12. BEEF 13. CLOTHESLINE 14. SPIDER 15. CLOTHESLINE 16. TIGER 17. FISH 18. GINGER 19. HONEY 20. KID 21. RIBBON 22. BEEF 23. CLOTHESLINE 24. SPIDER 25. TIGER 26. FISH 27. GINGER 28. HONEY 29. KID 30. RIBBON 31. BEEF 32. CLOTHESLINE 33. SPIDER 34. TIGER 35. FISH 36. GINGER 37. HONEY 38. KID 39. RIBBON 40. BEEF 41. CLOTHESLINE 42. SPIDER 43. TIGER 44. FISH 45. GINGER 46. HONEY 47. KID 48. RIBBON 49. BEEF 50. CLOTHESLINE 51. SPIDER 52. TIGER 53. FISH 54. GINGER 55. HONEY 56. KID 57. RIBBON 58. BEEF 59. CLOTHESLINE 60. SPIDER 61. TIGER 62. FISH 63. GINGER 64. HONEY 65. KID 66. RIBBON 67. BEEF 68. CLOTHESLINE 69. SPIDER 70. TIGER 71. FISH 72. GINGER 73. HONEY 74. KID 75. RIBBON 76. BEEF 77. CLOTHESLINE 78. SPIDER 79. TIGER 80. FISH 81. GINGER 82. HONEY 83. KID 84. RIBBON 85. BEEF 86. CLOTHESLINE 87. SPIDER 88. TIGER 89. FISH 90. GINGER 91. HONEY 92. KID 93. RIBBON 94. BEEF 95. CLOTHESLINE 96. SPIDER 97. TIGER 98. FISH 99. GINGER 100. HONEY 101. KID 102. RIBBON 103. BEEF 104. CLOTHESLINE 105. SPIDER 106. TIGER 107. FISH 108. GINGER 109. HONEY 110. KID 111. RIBBON 112. BEEF 113. CLOTHESLINE 114. SPIDER 115. TIGER 116. FISH 117. GINGER 118. HONEY 119. KID 120. RIBBON 121. BEEF 122. CLOTHESLINE 123. SPIDER 124. TIGER 125. FISH 126. GINGER 127. HONEY 128. KID 129. RIBBON 130. BEEF 131. CLOTHESLINE 132. SPIDER 133. TIGER 134. FISH 135. GINGER 136. HONEY 137. KID 138. RIBBON 139. BEEF 140. CLOTHESLINE 141. SPIDER 142. TIGER 143. FISH 144. GINGER 145. HONEY 146. KID 147. RIBBON 148. BEEF 149. CLOTHESLINE 150. SPIDER 151. TIGER 152. FISH 153. GINGER 154. HONEY 155. KID 156. RIBBON 157. BEEF 158. CLOTHESLINE 159. SPIDER 160. TIGER 161. FISH 162. GINGER 163. HONEY 164. KID 165. RIBBON 166. BEEF 167. CLOTHESLINE 168. SPIDER 169. TIGER 170. FISH 171. GINGER 172. HONEY 173. KID 174. RIBBON 175. BEEF 176. CLOTHESLINE 177. SPIDER 178. TIGER 179. FISH 180. 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HAD PLAYED
BY HE WOULD
WRITTEN SOME
KEY MUSIC!

JATI

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 16-17, 1981

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Celtics Defeat Rockets to Capture NBA Title

Bird, With 27 Points, Ends Houston's Late Rally

By Mike Littwin

Los Angeles Times Service

HOUSTON — The Boston Celtics have won their 14th National Basketball Association championship, but this one was different from all the rest.

These are the Celtics who barely recognize the team's past glory. This Celtic team belongs not to Bill Russell and Bob Cousy but to Larry Bird. It may not have looked that way for much of the final series, but it was that way in the final minutes of Thursday's final game.

The Celtics beat the Houston Rockets, 102-91, to take the best-of-seven playoffs, four games to two, in a game that was closer than the score and, at the same time, closer than it should have been.

The Rockets, who continued to surprise until the final minutes of the season, cut a 17-point Celtic fourth-quarter lead to three, 86-83. Bird, who scored 27 points Thursday after contributing a total of 28 the three previous games, took

"Calling My Play"

Bird hit a baseline to end a 16-4 Houston run. Another Bird jump shot put the Celtic lead at seven, but the Rockets cut it to three again, 92-91.

Again Bird was there, this time for a three-pointer with 1:36 remaining, ending any hopes of one more improbable Rocket comeback.

"They came close," said Bird, "but I knew we were going to win. The coach kept calling my play and I knew I could make it. Everybody was worrying ... but I wasn't. They came to me on the stretch. Even when I shot the 3-pointer, I never hesitated because

it was there. Every time I shot tonight, I felt it was going in."

"Larry's got great timing," said series MVP Cedric Maxwell of his teammate's 27-point, 13-rebound performance. "I couldn't carry the burden by myself any more."

Maxwell was on his game again, scoring 19 points, but he was glad to share the burden with Bird. "Larry has done it for us all year," he said. "I was so thankful to see him come through again."

Celtic Revival

Two seasons ago the Celtics finished last with only 29 victories. Then Bird and coach Bill Fitch joined the team and the Celtics won 61 games. This year, they won 62 and the championship.

"We didn't discuss the Celtic tradition before and I really haven't felt a part of it," Fitch said. "But now I know how it feels to be part of it, a small niche in the Boston tradition."

Only a few Celts were there for the bad years. Chris Ford, a former Los Angeles Laker, was one.

"A lot of these guys really don't know what it means," he said. "I

NBA Playoffs

CHAMPIONSHIP Best-of-Seven

Boston vs. Houston

(Boston wins series, 4-3)

May 5 — Boston 92, Houston 77

May 6 — Houston 92, Boston 80

May 8 — Boston 94, Houston 71

May 10 — Houston 91, Boston 86

May 12 — Boston 109, Houston 89

May 14 — Boston 102, Houston 91

Scoring Summary

Boston 102, Houston 91 (Bird 27, Maxwell 19, Fitch 18, Archibald 13, Ford 11; Reid 27, Malone 22, Paulton 14, T. Henderson, Garrett 8).

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — The New York Islanders, helped by a couple of rulings by the referee, fought off a rally by the Minnesota North Stars and went on to win, 6-3, in the second game of the National Hockey League final series Thurday.

It was only the first time in the series that the Celts shot better than 50 percent from the floor. They shot 55 percent.

But the Rockets stayed in the shooting slump that plagued them throughout, shooting 42 percent.

Reid and Moses Malone combined for 50 points, but they got little offensive help from their teammates.

Reid Leads Rockets

With Robert Reid leading the way, the Rockets scored 11 straight points after Robert Parish's jumper made the score 84-67.

Bird and Archibald were on the bench at the point. But Bird returned to the game and the Rockets never got closer.

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Mandatory Fines

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Lewis penalized Trottier and Barrett for the original high sticks, ignoring the charge by Trottier.

After Steve Payne scored on a rebound of a Tim Young shot to make it 3-3, Minnesota goalie Don Beaupre turned acrobatic to block shots by Anders Kallur and Mike Bossy. Then Potvin was penalized

for tripping and the North Stars appeared to have the momentum to pull in front.

An apparent Minnesota trip was ignored by referee Bryan Lewis, who was subject to a verbal harangue by Islander defenseman Gord Lam and obscenities chanted by many of the 15,000 fans. Not long after Potvin returned to the ice, Minnesota's Neal Broten turned Islander Clark Gillies with his stick and was chased for hooking.

North Star goalie Don Beaupre muscles Islanders' Bob Nystrom away from the Minnesota net.



United Press International

North Star goalie Don Beaupre muscles Islanders' Bob Nystrom away from the Minnesota net.

Islanders Down North Stars, 6-3

Washington Post Service

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The Stars, who trailed 3-1 after 20 minutes, came back to tie the score early in the third period. But the Islanders' Denis Potvin, on a power play, scored his second and the decisive goal of the game, giving New York a 2-0 lead as the best-of-seven series moves to Bloomington, Minn., for Sunday's third game.

The way tempers were aggravated Thursday, it figures to be a torrid evening.

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Art Buchwald

MX Missile Secret; Don't Tell Canada

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department was shaken a few weeks ago when the Mormon Church came out against the MX missile being built in Utah.

It should not have come as a surprise to the Mormons own Utah, and while Americans don't have anything personal against the missile system, no one seems to want the monster built in its own back yard.

Nevada, the home state of Sen. Paul Laxalt, President Reagan's dearest friend, does not want it either. Sen. Barry Goldwater, one of our strongest defense supporters, has no intention of asking for the system to be built in Arizona, particularly since it uses so much water.

* * *

So the question is, what place should have the honor of being selected for the MX site?

Texas seems like a good state for the underground missile hiding place, but it presents problems. When you start digging in Texas as deep as our missiles have to be placed, you're bound to strike oil. It would be a very difficult problem for the administration to decide whether the country needs the oil more than it does the nuclear weapons shelter.

New York City would also not be a bad spot, since most of its potholes could be used as dummy missile sites to fool the Soviets. But the difficulty is that if you put the MX system underneath the ground using subway tunnels, vandals would start putting graffiti all over them, and scientists would never be able to prove they had developed a clean nuclear weapon.

New Jersey is a favorite, particularly with senators from the West. Unfortunately everything is now being dumped in New Jersey, and the ground is so full of poisonous wastes that it's doubtful the state's earth could stand another tunnel.

If it weren't for the price of land, California would be a very nice place for the MX system. It's President Reagan's home state, and since he's pressing for it, it would be a wonderful tribute to



Buchwald

him to build it underneath his library when he leaves office. Of course there is the earthquake problem, which cannot be ignored. We could get the missiles all in place, and then a strong quake in Palm Springs might set the damn things off. For skeptics, I need only remind you a Titan warhead in Arkansas was shot out of the ground when a workman dropped a monkey wrench down the hole.

For Rhode Island and Delaware. They are too small to accommodate all the tunnels.

Washington, D.C., cannot be considered because the senators and congressmen voting for the system spend too much time there, and refuse to be targets of Soviet retaliation.

* * *

Where then?

The only answer is Canada, though it's imperative we don't tell the Canadians about it.

What we must do is announce we've selected Minnesota as the site for the MX. We start digging right next to the Canadian border. But instead of tunneling south — we tunnel north as far as is necessary to accommodate all the hiding places necessary for the system. We would have to do the work at night, and carry out the dirt, in buckets as they do in prison motion pictures. But if enough workers are involved we could tunnel through by 1985.

Once the tunnels are shored up under Canadian soil, we would give Canada a giant order for wheat. The wheat would be grown on top of the MX system and Prime Minister Trudeau would never be the wiser.

Now, although Canada can't be in on our little secret, it is essential that we leak the location of the MX system to the Russians, so that in case of a Soviet nuclear first strike, no one in Minnesota will get hurt. I know it seems unfair to do something like this when the Canadians did so much for U.S. hostages in Iran. But the U.S.'s national security is at stake and we have to build our tunnels somewhere.

Incidentally, I'm embarking on this column from my papers in Canada, so they'll never find out what we're up to.

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Movie Stars of the Past Revisited

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Horst has come a long way since he shot his first fashion picture for French Vogue in 1931. "I was so nervous that Solange d'Ayen, the editor, took me to a little cafe on the Champs-Elysees. She gave me a champagne orange and talked to me about liars, the Rhine valley and Schubert. I relaxed."

The German-born Horst is still at it. Lean and sprightly and terribly independent, he chain-smokes, wears bright yellow sweaters, eats no lunch, insists on moving his camera lights himself and jumps into the back of a tiny French car with the easy grace of a youngster.

A handsome man with a sunny smile, Horst, whose full name is Horst F. Horst and who lives at Oyster Box on Long Island, studied art in Hamburg and architecture with Le Corbusier before he became a photographer. Except while serving in the U.S. Army during World War II, he has worked for Conde Nast Publications in New York and his work has appeared regularly in the French, English and American Vogues, as well as House and Garden. His books include "Patterns From Nature," "Photographs of a Decade" and "Vogue's Book of Houses, Gardens and People."

He was here shooting fashion pictures for French Vogue. But he is also working on a book on the Hollywood stars of the 1920s and '30s — what's left of them. The book, to be published by Harper & Row later this year, will be a retrospective of about 70 beauties, aged 65 and up, showing them now and at the peaks of their careers.

Magazine Ideas

The idea came from a Life magazine editor who asked Horst last year to provide recent pictures of eight movie stars of years past. Among them were Loretta Young, Pola Negri, Louise Brooks and Mary Astor (the last appeared on Life's cover). "I very seldom work for Life magazine," Horst said. "But I knew I had photographed a lot of them [then] before."

The text of his new book will be by Jim Watters, "one of those movie-crazy people," who also did the legwork for Horst.



Details of Horst photos of Loretta Young in 1930s, 1981.

Horst published with a foreword by Janet Flanner (alias Genet, of *The New Yorker*). Among them are Greta Garbo (who), Horst said regretfully, "won't be in the book, although she used to be a friend" and Bette Davis whom he remembers as "the first American actress I photographed for *Vanity Fair*. She struck me as very blonde, very quiet. She was dressed in a black lace evening dress that had to be pinned up to fit her."

He photographed Loretta Young in 1931, and she will be in the new book as well. "Funny — only a few days ago, I found a letter from Mr. Nasir himself [he then owned Vogue], saying that the photograph I took of Loretta Young was the best he'd ever seen in his life."

The Life story came out in February. "It took me three weeks. They were mostly in New York and California, except for Louise Brooks, who was in Rochester [N.Y.]." Horst said the issue was sold out almost immediately. "They had over 1,000 letters, including one they published, saying, 'If you're going to be photographed by Horst, you don't need to be a star.'

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them had such figures — my dear, you have no idea. Absolutely amazing."

Are they happy? Do they regret losing the beauty of their youth? "I'm not sure the intelligent ones think so much about their looks nowadays. They know the looks have gone, so they have evolved into marvelous people. Loretta Young is still beautiful — dressed spectacularly — but she also takes care of charities. There was nothing sad about them, except for one who was sick. But they all do something, they're all interested in life." On the whole, he said, they all married well, except for one who wed a grocer boy.

For the U.S. Vogue, Horst recently photographed Nancy Reagan. It was not a first: He has photographed every First Lady since Mamie Eisenhower. Mrs. Reagan, who wore a white Galanos dress and long white gloves, told him, "What an honor."

In the world of fashion, Horst is best remembered for his picture of Chanel, reclining on a sofa, done in about 1936. "I had done a previous picture of her but she wasn't happy with it. It's a nice photograph of the dress," she said, "but it has nothing to do with me." I told her: "I don't know you. So how can I take a picture of you?" She asked me to dinner, I went out, I saw how she lived. I found that sofa that was one of Marie Antoinette's sofas."

Horst likes to tell a story that counters the image of Chanel as a tightwad: "Chanel liked that sofa picture so well, she ordered several hundred prints. I wouldn't let her pay. So one day, she took me around the rue Cambon warehouse where she had a lot of stored furniture. Now and then, I'd say, 'How nice.' The next day, a van came to my place full of the things I'd admired — chairs, consoles and statues and mirrored frames."

There is a tinge of nostalgia as Horst talks about the old-time glamour girls. Do women still have the same charm and appeal today? "It's difficult to say. Times are different, so people behave differently. But those women were extraordinary people. Unbelievable. The elegance, the ease, the charm. Now, women want to be liberated."

Watters approached 70 stars and former stars, most of whom still live in California. Only one or two of the women turned him down. Irene Dunne was one: "Yet she's very elegant, a friend of Loretta Young, who had her to tea and tried to convince her. But no way. Another one we didn't get was Jennifer Jones. She's made it, though. She was scared."

Some Are Poor

Horst did manage to photograph quite a few big Hollywood names, including Bette Davis. "I like her very much," he said. "She's so bright. A character, amazing. Full of vibrations." Davis is well off, he said, "which is not the case for all of them." He said that the character actress Gale Sondergaard, for example, "lives in the illegal immigrant section of Hollywood," and that Brooks asked him to bring her some lipstick and powder. "She had two coffee cups and one was busted Jesus."

Wasn't it Sunset-Boulevard sad to photograph all these former beauties? "Oh my God, No. Not one, not even Gloria Swanson, felt that way. Now, Gloria Swanson is rich. She lives on Park Avenue." Have the women aged well? "Most of them did, except for [Ruby] Keeler, who got too fat. But some of

PEOPLE: U.S. Ambassador Louie Takes Up Post in London

John Jeffry Louis, a media executive, arrived in London to take up his post as U.S. ambassador. Louis, who replaces Kingman Brewster Jr., a former president of Yale University, is from Winnetka, Ill. He has been an advertising executive, a businessman and most recently chairman of Combined Communications Corp., a division of the Gannett Corp. Louis is the first ambassador named by the Reagan administration to take up one of the major European posts. Other embassies, such as those in Paris, Bonn, Rome and Moscow, are still without envoys.

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New York Mayor Ed Koch presented a key to the Josef Mengele, Mendelsohn, Mendelsohn, a Soviet Jew, was freed from a Russian prison camp in Fe

Russian prison camp in Fe

den in 1970.

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Bill Walton, his basketball days apparently over, of a persistent foot injury, decided to become a lawyer.

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The award to Edson Arantes de

Nascimento seems a bit premature, but Pele, as he is better known, stopped by Paris to pick it up anyway. It is a bronze trophy and it proclaims him "the Sportsman of the Century," the award goes to the person who has made the greatest contribution to sports.

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